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OLD FASHIONED ROSES



BY

BOBBINK & ATKINS

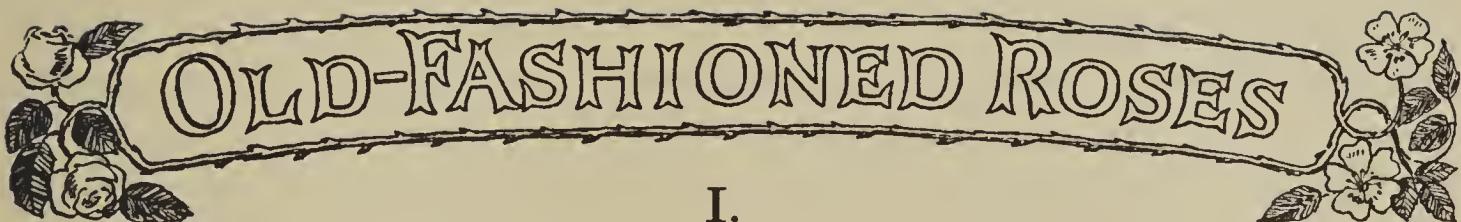
SECOND EDITION

The chaplet of Roses which adorns the front cover of this booklet has been reproduced with extreme care from the frontispiece of the most famous book of Rose pictures ever published, "Les Roses," by J. G. Redouté and C. A. Thory, published in Paris in 1835.

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OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

I.

ALMOST forgotten by all but the children who love to gather garlands of their fragrant buds and flowers from old roadsides and deserted gardens, the Old-Fashioned Roses tease the conscience of the modern gardener with a sense of loss. Every grown man and woman cherishes some memory of the fragrant, unsophisticated charm of the Roses of long ago. Even the most unsentimental gardener has an uneasy feeling that something precious may have disappeared with the old-time Roses, for surely flowers so beloved a century ago must be worthy of affection and regard, as much as the songs they inspired and the memories they have left.

More and more, that feeling of loss has crept into the consciousness of all who love Roses. Not all the welter of gorgeous color and the superabundance of bloom produced by modern Roses can overcome an indefinable regret for the disappearance of those happy old Roses which stood so brave and sturdy in dooryard and farmstead, and reigned unchallenged queens in quaint old formal gardens.

The movement to bring them back advanced slowly and painfully, because the old Roses seemed irretrievably lost. Propagated from hand to hand, passed on from neighbor to neighbor, their names forgotten or local names substituted for the originals, many of the most beautiful varieties perished and only a remnant remained, difficult to collect, impossible to identify.

But the desire to have them back again would not be defeated. Friends of this firm have known for a long time of our interest in Old-Fashioned Roses. Patient search through old gardens and records enabled us to collect a few of them which we have advertised in our catalogue, adding from time to time such discoveries as we were able to make. This booklet was first impelled by the acquisition

of a notable collection of Old-Fashioned Roses discovered in France a few years ago, so we hastened to make them available to all American collectors and lovers of Old-Fashioned Roses.

Regardless of the sentimental value attached to these old Roses, they have qualities which commend them to the modern grower in no slight degree. The flowers have a brave, refreshing informality of shape, the range of color is clear and honest, and the constitution of the plants is equal to the coldest climate without coddling or winter protection. Almost all of them are endowed with a sweet and powerful fragrance—the genuine old-rose perfume so rare in modern Roses. Surely, in old-fashioned gardens and mixed borders they may be given a place apart where they may flower among the wallflowers, the daffodils, and the primroses, blending their fragrance with the lilies and pinks, and the gillyflowers and carnations, and all the delightful odds and ends which made the true charm of the old-time garden.

What if their flowers do not have the regularity, the finish, the texture, or the perfections as we call it, of the modern bloom? Present-day standards of shape and color have no authority beyond today. The limits of beauty extend beyond the boundaries of modern taste. The old Roses have an eloquence of their own which speaks compellingly to all who love the Rose, who know its history, and appreciate what it means to humanity.

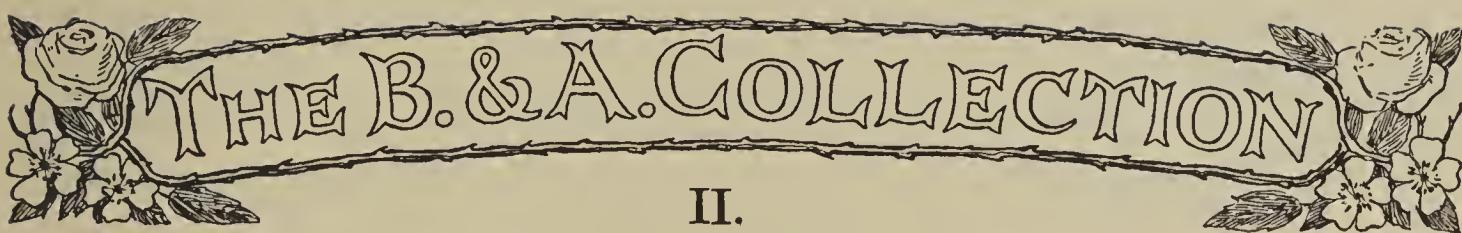


We have omitted from this book a number of Old-Fashioned Roses which are in general commerce. Among them will be found such fairly well-known varieties as:

- AUSTRIAN COPPER. Fœt. (Listed, 1596.)
- BARDOU JOB. Bourbon. (Nabonnand, 1887.)
- CAROLINE MARNIESSE. H. Nois. (Roeser, 1848.)
- CHROMATELLA. Nois. (Coquereau, 1843.)
- SCOTCH. (Ancient.)
- GLOIRE DE DIJON. T. (Jacotot, 1853.)
- HARISON'S YELLOW. Scotch. (Harison, 1830.)
- MARÉCHAL NIEL. Nois. (Pradel, 1864.)
- MME. PLANTIER. H. Nois. (Plantier, 1835.)
- PERSIAN YELLOW. R. Fœt. (Willock, 1837.)
- SOUV. DE LA MALMAISON. Bourbon. (Beluze, 1843.)
- STANWELL PERPETUAL. Scotch (Lee.)
- ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN. Bourbon. (Bizot, 1868.)

All these Roses are described and offered in our regular catalogue.

BOBBINK & ATKINS



THE B. & A. COLLECTION

II.

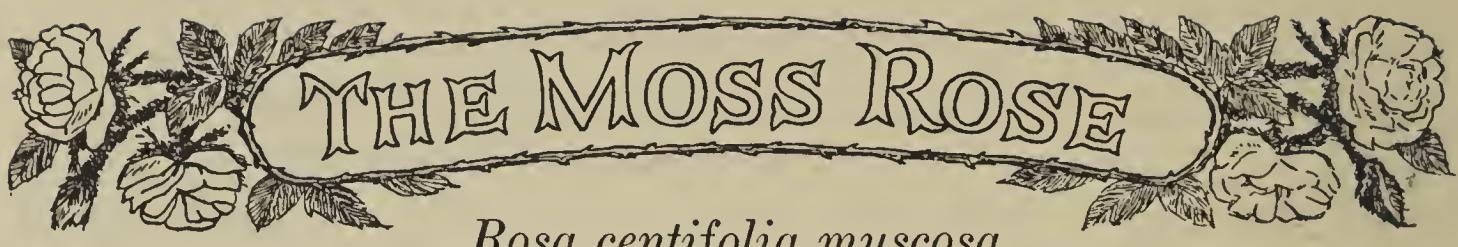
THE most moderate estimate of the number of Old-Fashioned Roses records some 400 varieties of Moss Roses, 1700 Gallicas, no less than 350 Centifolias, and 250 Damasks. Of China Roses there were some 800; of Bourbons, more than 500; Noisettes, 350; Albas, 200; 150 Scotch; 1500 Teas, and 300 Hybrid Perpetuals, not including varieties produced within the past fifty years. Not one-tenth of them can be found in existence anywhere today.

The two hundred and more Roses described in this booklet have been collected by us over a period of some thirty years. Although we have been able to check pretty carefully the names and descriptions of some of them, old records are so vague and so scattered, and the chances for error have been so great in handing them down through the years, that mixture and misnaming have had every opportunity to occur. In most cases, we have verified our varieties by comparing the actual Roses with the old descriptions. In some cases, where more than one old Rose bore the same name, we have not yet been able to ascertain definitely which of the several varieties we have. In such circumstances, all the descriptions are given, in order that the collector may determine for himself.

We have not propagated these Roses very extensively, but we have a sufficient number to supply the collecting interest. We must ask our friends' indulgence if some varieties should not be available on demand, but the order will be accepted for delivery when the plant can be provided.

The production of these Roses is not in the line of our general nursery business. There is no ready market for them, and we cannot undertake to propagate steady supplies each year. If we did so, the unsold plants would soon overgrow the nurseries and crowd us off the place, or we should go bankrupt destroying the surplus.

The prices of these Roses are fair, although higher than that of standard, modern varieties, and represent only a small reimbursement for the effort which we have expended in obtaining, identifying, and growing the more than two hundred varieties which we are pleased to offer you.



Rosa centifolia muscosa

IT IS probable that the Moss Rose originated as a sport from the common Cabbage or Provence Rose (*Rosa centifolia*), which it resembles in all characteristics, including delicious fragrance, but, in addition, has acquired a dainty, fairy-like, mossy envelope which adorns the calyx of the opening bud. The Old Double Moss was introduced into England from Holland in 1596, but it was not until the first half of the nineteenth century that many varieties of Moss Roses were originated. Throughout the eighteen-thirties and forties as many as a hundred or a hundred and fifty new varieties of Moss Roses were originated every year in France alone, indicating the favor in which this type of Rose was held at that time.

No doubt exists that many varieties were too much alike and many of the names were duplicated. Some of the records which remain only confuse the situation still more. Probably the best authority on the early history of the Moss Rose is Rivers, and the best list of old varieties is found in William Paul's "The Rose Garden."

Moss Roses were given most careful attention in the old days, and must not be neglected now if satisfactory results are desired. Some Moss Roses are vigorous enough to make tall pillars, and at one time there was a group of perpetual-flowering Mosses which produced scattering bloom in the autumn.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for \$10, unless otherwise noted

A Feuilles Luisantes. (Vibert.) This Rose was known in America before 1857. Its flowers are pale rose, blush, or soft pink, with a rosette-like center.

Alcine. (Vibert.) Deep lilac-pink, marbled silver-gray. Not much moss.

Anni Welter. (N. Welter, 1906.) Very large flowers of dark rose-pink, fragrant and well mossed. A seedling of Crested Moss × La France. 75 cts. each.

Aristobule. (1849.) Medium-sized, full, dark rose with touches of clear rose. A fine grower.

Arthur Young. (Portemer, 1863.) Full flowers, velvety, dark purple-red, well mossed.

Asepala. (Introducer unknown, but grown in America prior to 1848.) A very mossy variety once called the Mossed Carnation Rose, or "Œillet."

Barillet. (V. Verdier, 1850.) Large, double, cupped flower of dark carmine.

Baron de Wassenaër. (V. Verdier, 1854.) One of the good red Moss Roses. Light crimson, globular flowers not fully double, and of more than average size. Blooms in clusters. Vigorous growth. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Bérangère. (Vibert, 1849.) One old record gives 1818, probably a misprint. The delicate pink flowers are large and full, shaped somewhat like a large zinnia.

Blanche. Large, flat, double flower of rose-red edged white.

Blanche Moreau. (Moreau-Robert, 1880.) Heavily mossed buds and white, double flowers, tinged with pink in the center, borne in clusters. Very vigorous and free-flowering. With proper care it may bloom in autumn. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Capitaine Basroger. (Moreau-Robert, 1890.) The plant is very vigorous, of almost climbing habit. Flower is large and full, bright carmine-red, shaded with purple or carmine mixed with crimson. Notably free-flowering.

Capitaine John Ingram. (Laffay, 1854, 1855, 1856, according to different authorities; one ascribes it to Robert without date.) The medium-sized, full flowers are variously described as dark purple, velvety crimson, reddish purple, dark velvety purple, deep purple, purple-crimson, and blackish red. Ours is dark red. Plant is vigorous, free-blooming, and the buds well mossed. One authority claims that the Rose was named for a captain of the horse-guards of the queen, but he doesn't say what queen.

Carne. (Robert.) Flowers large, full, flesh-pink.

Catherine de Würtemberg. (Robert, 1843.) This Rose was grown in America in 1854. The flowers are large, very full, of handsome globular form, soft pink or "roseate." Buds nicely mossed. Plants vigorous.

Celina. (Hardy, 1855.) This was a very popular old Rose, producing heavily mossed buds and dark crimson flowers, tinged with purple and occasionally marked with white streaks in the center.

Cesonie. Medium-sized full purple flowers, well mossed.

Chevreul. (Moreau-Robert, 1887.) Good salmon-pink and nicely mossed. An additional attraction of this Rose is the large colorful hips which the plants bear in the autumn.

Clemence Robert. (Robert & Moreau, 1863.) The pink flowers are heavily mossed and the plants may repeat their bloom.

Colonel Robert Lefort. (E. Verdier, 1864.) This variety is described as purple-red, yet with us it is flesh-pink striped with red. One of the loveliest of the Moss Roses.

Common Moss. See Old Pink Moss, page 9.

Comtesse de Murinais. (Robert or Vibert, 1843.) Buds blush-pink opening to white, tinged pink at edge of petals.

Comtesse Doria. (Portemer, 1854.) The stems and buds of this old variety are heavily mossed, and the color of the open flowers is a lovely purple-pink shaded with salmon.

Cramoisi Velouté. Large; double; very good dark scarlet; slightly mossed.

Crested Moss. This Rose was found growing on a convent wall in Friburg, Switzerland, in 1827. It has been called Cristata and Chapeau de Napoléon. Although it is not a true Moss, the calyx of the bloom is so remarkably fringed and frilled that it cannot be assigned to any other class. The flowers are large, full, and bright rose-pink. A very desirable and popular variety. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Crimson Globe. (W. Paul & Son, 1890.) Flower large, full, globular, deep crimson. Very vigorous and floriferous.

Cumberland Belle. (Dreer, 1900.) A climbing Moss Rose which is a comparatively modern American variety with small, silvery pink flowers. Well mossed.

De Candolle. (Portemer, 1847 or 1857.) The flowers are reported to be large and full, soft pink or rose-tinted. There was an older, single, white-flowered Scotch Rose of the same name, but the one we have seems to be a true Moss.

Delille. (Robert, 1852.) The blush-white blooms are semi-double and nicely mossed. It may repeat for you, as it does for us, in the middle of July.

Denis Hélie. A heavily mossed and vigorous variety bearing shell-pink flowers.

Docteur Marjolin. (Robert & Moreau, 1860.) Shell-pink.

Duchesse d'Istrie. (Laffay, 1855.) The flowers are double, medium-sized, rose or rosy pink in color and are borne in clusters.

Duchesse de Verneuil. (Portemer, 1856.) Heavily mossed buds, opening to flesh-pink flowers of exquisite camellia form, deepening to salmon-pink.

Eugène de Savoie. (Robert & Moreau, 1860.) A very pretty clear red Moss. Old books say this blooms again in autumn.

Eugène Verdier. (E. Verdier, 1872.) Medium-sized, very double flowers of fine form and sweet fragrance. The blooms are vermillion, or crimson, or light red with a deeper center. Vigorous plants with tea-like foliage.

Eugénie Guinoisseau. (Bertrand Guinoisseau, 1864.) A very handsome Moss Rose with velvety, bright red flowers. Quite double and open-centered. It may bloom again during the summer on new wood.

Félicité Bohan. The introducer is unknown, but it was grown in America prior to 1866, a large, full flower of soft, vivid pink, or bright rose-color.

Fornarina. (Robert & Moreau, 1862.) Medium-sized flowers, carmine with red center, or simply brilliant red. This was one of the Perpetual Moss tribe, and is believed to bloom very freely in the autumn. Our Rose is nearer pink than red.

François de Salignac. (Robert, 1854.) A vigorous plant bearing rose-pink blooms.

Général Kléber. (Robert, 1856.) The well-mossed buds open soft pink with light lilac shadings.

Gloire des Mousseux. (Laffay, 1852.) The old authorities go into raptures over this lovely variety and claim it is the finest of all Moss Roses. The flowers are described as large, full, and imbricated, with a fine velvety texture and a glowing shade of carmine-pink with a deeper center. Others describe it as flesh-pink, or blush-pink, or pale rose margined blush, but all agree that the buds are handsomely mossed and the plant has remarkable vigor.

Gloire d'Orient. (Béluze, 1856.) Deep red.

Goethe. (Lambert, 1911.) An extra strong-growing Moss Rose, at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall with lovely crimson flowers. Buds are heavily mossed.

Henri Martin. (Laffay, 1863.) Sparsely mossed buds and fairly large, shining crimson, semi-double flowers. A moderate grower, but one of the best red Mosses which have survived. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Hortense Vernet. (Robert & Moreau, 1861.) An extremely well-mossed variety bearing lovely lilac-pink blooms which turn lighter with age.

Jean Bodin. (Vibert, 1847.) This Rose was described by Ellwanger as a vigorous grower but not very mossy. Flowers light rose-pink and with quartered centers. A French authority considers it brilliant pink. The variety we have produces very mossy buds and large, globular flowers of vivid red.

Jeanne de Montfort. (Robert, 1851 or 1854.) Flat, semi-double flowers of clear pink, edged with silver. A tall, vigorous grower, very free-flowering. Accepted and admired as a favorite Moss Rose.

Jeanne Hachette. (Robert, 1851.) We believe that we have Robert's Moss Rose which is described as slaty violet; but there are two other Roses of the same name—one, a Provins (Gallica) variety (Vibert, 1842) which is supposed to have large, full flowers, light pink with pale edges, or imperfectly shaped flowers of "carmine-dotted" or reddish "crimson-spotted" or carmine dotted garnet. Another Rose of the same name was a Hybrid Perpetual (Oger, 1867). It was reported to have large, full flowers of shining carmine-red. The name is also given in various places as Jean Hachette.

John Cranston. Good light pink flowers which are nicely mossed.

John Fraser. (Granger, 1861.) Lovely lilac-pink.

John Grow. (Laffay, 1859.) A good clear pink.

Jolie de Merson. Shapely blooms of dark pink sprinkled with white. A lovely and unusual creation.

La Caille. (Robert & Moreau, 1857.) Bright rose-pink.

La Neige. (Moranville, 1905.) Pure white flowers of medium size, double, and sweet. A free-flowering and vigorous plant with foliage that turns purple. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Laneii (Lane's Moss). (Raised by Laffay, but introduced by Lane & Sons, 1846, 1847, or 1854.) There was also a Rose called Lane (Robert, 1860), and the two seem to be badly mixed in old records. The best we can make of it is that Robert's Lane had large, full flowers of crimson-pink tinted with purple and was very vigorous, whereas Laneii had red or crimson flowers. Both were beautifully mossed, and it may be that there was only one variety after all. The names and the colors are so crossed and interchanged in the old records that it is impossible to say for sure. Ours is rosy pink, occasionally with purple.

Little Gem. (W. Paul, 1880.) A rare remainder of the miniature old Pompon Mosses. Plants are dwarf, very compact, and produce clusters of tiny, double, bright crimson flowers with heavily mossed buds, richly scented. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

L'Obscurité. (Lacharme, 1848.) The Moss Rose of this name is described as having large, full, semi-double flowers of dark garnet velvet, or velvety crimson, and was grown in America prior to 1854; but Gore's Manual, published in 1838, describes an older Provence (*Centifolia*) variety which was semi-double, medium-sized, regularly formed, and shaded violet-purple.

Louis Gimard. Large; full; bright pink.

Louise Verger. (Robert & Moreau, 1860.) Medium-sized, full flowers of bright pink.

Lycoris. Large, flat, double flowers of light rosy red spotted with white.

Malvina. (V. Verdier, 1841.) The date is probably wrong because this variety is described in Mrs. Gore's Manual of 1838 as bearing clusters of large, well-formed, very double flowers, resembling a China Rose, of a handsome pale pink shade tinted lighter at the edges. Later authorities call the flower lilac or "roseate." Ours is pink.

Maréchal Davoust. (Robert, 1853.) The salmon-pink blooms shade out to a lovely lilac as they develop.

Marie de Blois. (Moreau-Robert, 1852.) Mossy; lilac-rose.

Marie de Bourgogne. (Moreau-Robert, 1853.) The double flowers are large, delicate pink, and may recur in a second bloom.

Maupertuis. (Robert-Moreau, 1868.) A rosy pink Moss.

Mlle. Alice LeRoy. (Vibert, 1842.) A most vigorous Moss with flowers of a delicate shade of pink.

Mlle. Marie Louise Bourgeoise. (Corboeuf, 1891.) Rosy pink blooms with lighter shadings toward edges of the petals.

Mme. de la Roche-Lambert. (Robert, 1851.) Large, full flowers of globular form, richly amaranth tinted.

Mme. Klatz. Good-sized flowers of deep pink.

Mme. Louis Lévêque. (Lévêque, 1898, 1903, or 1904.) This comparatively modern variety is rated by many as the finest of all in size, perfume, and color. The brilliant salmon-pink flowers are almost identical in size and shape with Captain Christy, and, like that Rose, it sometimes blooms in autumn. It has also been called Capitaine Christy Mousseux, and confusion occurs because another rose, Mme. Louis Paillet, is also called Mossy Captain Christy.

Mme. Moreau. (Moreau-Robert, 1872.) This variety may have a scattered second bloom. The flowers are lovely lavender-rose, slightly mossed.

Mme. Soupert. (Moreau-Robert, 1851.) Flowers red, well mossed.

Mousseux Ancien. The delicate pink flowers are shaded darker toward the center; well mossed.

Nuits de Young. (Laffay, 1845, 1851, 1852.) This famous old Moss Rose is of dwarf, compact growth, and bears relatively small flowers of an extraordinary combination of brown, maroon, and purple which the old writers described in many different ways; purple shaded darker, velvety, almost black; purple-chestnut, almost violet; purple-maroon; purple-red, a sullied shade; deep velvety purple; deep purple.

Old Black. Low-growing. The flowers are a rich deep purple.

Old Pink Moss (Common or Old Moss; Communis). This is the original old Moss Rose which came to England from Holland about 1596. It is still one of the finest varieties, producing splendidly mossed buds and large, globular, pale rose-pink flowers. \$1.50 each, \$13 for 10.

Pélisson. (Vibert, 1848.) Velvety red turning a good purple when mature.

Perpétuelle Mossue. (Pirolle.) Double white flowers of medium size, expanded form, in large clusters, very mossy. Blooms sparingly in autumn.

Ponctuée. (Laffay, 1847.) The plants of this variety are quite small, yet the flowers are an extremely beautiful rosy pink, flecked with white, shading to lilac.

Pourpre du Luxembourg. (Hardy, 1848.) Pink opening to lilac-pink.

Précoce. (Vibert, 1843.) This Rose was grown by Prince on Long Island prior to 1848. He describes the flowers as pink or "roseate," occasionally spotted, and produced in May, June, and July.

Princesse Adélaïde. (Laffay, 1845.) One of the most complete and earliest descriptions is that of Rivers. He claims that it is part Bourbon with rather abundant moss, remarkably vigorous habit, very large foliage, well-shaped flowers that open freely and are lively pink in dry weather and rose-pink in wet seasons. He recommends it as a pillar because of its 6 to 8-foot growth. Later descriptions agree with remarkable uniformity, proving that the variety was very distinct, popular, and never confused with any other. We consider the color to be a delicate lilac-pink.

Quatre Saisons Blanc. (Laffay.) Pure white. Will repeat throughout the summer.

Raphael. A nicely mossed white variety.

Red Moss. Probably the name of this variety is lost. It produces buds and flowers heavily shadowed by rich green moss, and the flowers are large, reddish rose of more than ordinary beauty. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Reine Blanche. (Robert & Moreau, 1858.) The large, pure white flowers have a very handsome, broad, flat form. It is one of the best white Moss Roses and has undoubtedly become confused at times with Blanche Moreau. Three white Moss Roses of similar names, all introduced by the firm of Robert, or Robert & Moreau, or Moreau-Robert, are recorded. The names are Blanche, Reine Blanche, and Blanche Moreau, and there is some suspicion that they are all the same thing. To increase the confusion, there are two Hybrid Perpetuals called Reine Blanche: the earliest, put out by Damaizin in 1868, a well-formed white flower tinged with blush and pale pink; and a similar variety, put out by Crozy in 1869, described as flesh-white shaded with rose. Heaven alone knows now which variety is which.

Rosa Bonheur. (Laffay, 1852.) Parkman mentioned this variety in 1866, and it is meagerly described as pink or bright rose-color.

Salet. (Robert, 1854.) One of the Perpetual-flowering Mosses which bloom again in autumn if given special care. The flowers are rosy pink with blush edges. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Single Moss. Pink, quite single. Very rare.

Souv. de Pierre Vibert. (Moreau-Robert, 1867.) Flowers dark red shaded carmine and violet, large and full. Blooms freely. Growth moderate. Said to bloom again in autumn.

Striped Moss. Small rose-pink flowers striped carmine. Very distinct foliage. Stems almost mossy. A most charming little plant worthy of every gardener's attention.

Turenne. (Robert & Moreau, 1858.) Nothing is known of this variety except that the flowers are described as amaranth or purplish amaranth.

Unique. A sport of White Provence, a Cabbage Rose. The pure white flowers are large and full and are sometimes lightly tinted. The buds are well mossed.

Van Dael. (Laffay, 1850.) The flowers are described as large and full, rich purple with lilac edges, or deep lilac with blackish center, or lilac or deep pink with paler edges. But all descriptions agree that the plant is vigorous and that the buds are well mossed.

Violacée. (Soupert, 1876.) Steel-blue shaded violet to grayish pink, large and full.

Waldtraut Nielsen. Large, clear deep pink Moss. One of the best.

White Bath. (Salter, 1817.) Large, paper-white flowers. An old favorite.

William Lobb. (Laffay, 1855.) A rare old type with quaint flowers of flesh-pink. 75 cts. each.

Zenobia. (W. Paul, 1892.) Large, full, satin-rose; exceedingly fragrant. Buds well mossed.

THE CABBAGE ROSE

Rosa centifolia

THE Cabbage or Provence Rose has been grown in gardens for so many centuries that nobody knows where or when it originated. The Greeks grew hundred-leaved Roses in the shadow of the Acropolis, and the Romans used millions of them in their feasts and festivals. They are probably the most fragrant of all Roses and have been grown for ages to manufacture rose-water and attar of roses.

Relatively few varieties of the Cabbage Roses were ever in existence. Perhaps the old gardeners believed the original was so perfect it could not be improved. Nevertheless, the Moss Roses are direct descendants of *Rosa centifolia* and doubtless the strain, greatly diluted, lingers in the Hybrid Perpetuals of today.

Much confusion exists in old records between varieties of Cabbage and French Roses, because of the similarity of the words "Provence" and "Provins," the former of which was applied to the Cabbage Rose (*R. centifolia*) while the latter was the designation of certain forms of the French Rose (*R. gallica*). We have tried to clear the situation by avoiding the use of either of those terms.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Adeline. (Vibert.) Date of introduction is unknown, but described by the historian, Parkman, in 1866 as a very beautiful pink Rose; this describes our Rose.

Anais Ségalas. (Vibert, 1837.) Tyrian pink with outer petals amaranth-pink; medium size. Growth moderate. \$1 each.

Cabbage (*Rosa centifolia*). This is the original Provence Rose, with double, nodding flowers of rosy pink, paling at the edges soon after opening, incurved, globular form, intensely fragrant. Plant branching and vigorous. \$1 each.

De Meaux. (Swelt, 1814.) A delightful little miniature Cabbage Rose of light rose color, very small and full; intensely fragrant. Erect habit, 2 feet tall.

De Meaux White. Double white flowers with pink centers. Lovely white companion to its pink parent.

Duc d'Angoulème. (Holland.) Amaranth-pink at heart, pales to white on outer petals; large, full, fragrant flowers.

Duchesse de Montebello. Pale pink. Some authorities consider this to be more of a Gallica than a Centifolia.

Foliacée. (Descemet.) Grown in America prior to 1848 and is soft pink or "rosy incarnate." It was also sometimes called "Caroline de Berry."

Grande Renoncule. (Introducer and date unknown.) Flowers full, of medium size, dull pink, shading to violet.

Justine. (Vibert, 1822.) Also called "Nouvelle de Provence." Medium-sized very double flowers of pale lilac-pink. In 1845 Rousseau introduced a Justine of the Bourbon class which was described as very double, rosy carmine tinged with crimson.

Königin von Dänemark. (Booth Bros., 1898.) Delicate flesh-pink, moderately large, double flowers, with deep pink centers; fragrant. Strong-growing and hardy. \$1 each.

La Noblesse. (Soupert & Notting, 1856.) Double, light rose-colored flowers of excellent size, with bright carmine centers; very fragrant. Growth and foliage very vigorous. A charming and distinct old Rose. \$1 each.

Micaela. (Vibert.) The flowers are pink shading to silver. There may be some second bloom.

Œillet. (Dupont, 1800.) Bright pink, double flowers of moderate size; fragrant. Plant vigorous, hardy, and free-blooming. A rare and attractive sort. There is another Œillet, or perhaps the same thing, described among the Moss Roses as a synonym of the variety Asepala. \$1 each.

Persue de Gossart. (Introducer and date unknown.) A double flower of velvety cerise with garnet reflexes. \$1 each.

Petite de Hollande. (Introducer and date unknown.) Small, double, rose-colored flowers, fragrant and freely produced. Growth moderate. \$1 each.

Petite Orléanaise. (Introducer and date unknown.) One of the Midget or Pompon Centifolias, with small, very double flowers like tiny zinnias. The plant is almost a climber.

Pompon. Small; double; white, streaked lilac-pink.

Pompon de Bourgogne. (Introducer and date unknown.) Small, very double flowers of pale pink, varying to white, tinted pink in the center; fragrant. Free-flowering. Moderate growth. \$1 each.

Prolifera of Redouté. Resembles the old Cabbage Rose, except that its sepals are longer and more fringed. Often bears another flower in the center of the blossom. A curiosity.

Red Provence. (Old.) Clear rose-pink flowers, deeper in center. These are of large size, cupped in form, and are very fragrant. A dwarf, spreading sort whose flowers are somewhat fleeting. \$1 each.

Rose des Peintres. Purple-pink, striped with white. We consider this unusual Rose one of the loveliest among the Centifolias.

Variegata di Bologna. (Bonfiglioli, 1909.) Large, very double, globular flowers of white, striped purplish red. The largest of the striped Roses. A spectacular pillar or large, vigorous shrub.

Vierge de Cléry. (Baron Veillard, 1888.) Snowy white blooms of larger size and a little more modern aspect than the older Roses; fragrant and handsome. Plants vigorous and hardy. \$1 each.

We Zair. Amaranth-pink with darker tones of Tyrian pink. Pretty bud.

White Provence. Full, cupped, fragrant flowers of paper-white. Moderate erect growth.

CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS

for Old-Fashioned Roses

CULTURE: While Old-fashioned Roses are usually neglected and unkempt, they will liberally repay good care in fertilization and pruning.

PRUNING: Flowers are borne on old wood. As the plants age, thin out oldest wood in the early spring, saving the best 1-year and 2-year stems; shorten laterals.

If they are to be grown for height, prune sparingly, in which case the flowers will be less perfect.

For very fine flowers, cut down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet each spring.

THE DAMASK ROSE

Rosa damascena

IN THE old days almost every red Rose was commonly called the Damask Rose, but there were many Damask varieties which were not red, and many red Roses which were not Damasks. Even the Rose which we now call the Old Red Damask is really a form of *Rosa gallica*. It is believed that the original Damask Rose was brought back from Palestine by the Crusaders, and it is pretty well established that Damask Roses were grown in Italy before 1524 and in England in 1573.

The Damask Roses are very hardy and make robust growth, clothed with large, rough, light green leaves. Their flowers are very freely produced and are generally borne in trusses of three or more. Relatively few varieties of Damask Roses were ever introduced, but they contributed largely to the ancestry of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and the fame of their powerful fragrance is second only to that of the Cabbage and the Moss Roses.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Blush Damask. Full flower, small petals, center rose-color gradually shading to pale blush on outside petals. Will thrive in arid soil.

Damas Franklin. (Robert, 1853 or 1856.) Soft flesh-pink shading to silver.

Damas officinalis. Large; very double; pink. \$1 each.

D'Assas. (Vibert, 1850.) A Damask or, perhaps, a Hybrid Perpetual of the early strain, with medium-sized or small, double flowers of dark pink tinged with amaranth-crimson. Petals are somewhat fringed, and in a way the flower resembles a double petunia. Growth is straggling and vigorous.

Kazanlik (*Rosa damascena trigintipetala*). An ancient, double, sweet-scented variety of bright rosy pink which has been cultivated for generations in the Balkans for the production of attar of Roses.

Marie Louise. This intensely fragrant variety produces medium-sized, double flowers of very rich deep pink. The shrub is bushy and was grown in the gardens of Malmaison in 1813.

Mme. Hardy. (Hardy, 1832.) The flowers are pure white, occasionally delicately tinged with flesh-pink. They are cup-shaped, large and full, borne in spreading clusters. One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the old-fashioned Damasks.

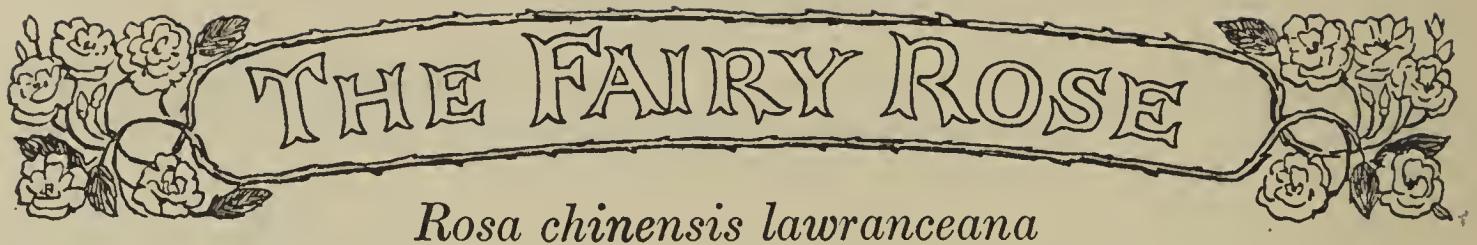
Panachée d'Angers. (Moreau-Robert, 1879.) The flowers of this Damask are semi-double, light pink, and open to reveal beautiful golden anthers. The bush is large and strong with characteristic spiny stems and the red glands of the Damasks.

Professeur Emile Perrot. (E. Turbat & Co., 1931.) Flower semi-double, very fragrant, soft pink. Used by perfume industry.

Roi des Pays-Bas. Originator and introducer unknown, but described in Gore's Manual in 1838 as having large, double flowers of vivid and uniform pink, varying to dark red.

Rosa damascena. The original Rose of Damascus. Yields double, rose-pink blooms with 18 or more petals. When fully open, the golden stamens add to its loveliness. Pleasingly and deliciously fragrant. \$1 each.

York and Lancaster. This historical Rose is said to have appeared in an English garden soon after the War of the Roses and the historical description said that "It has irregularly shaped flowers which may be pale red or pure white, or part red and part white. Flowers of these different colorings may, and often do, appear on the bush at the same time." The blooms are richly fragrant with the true Damask scent. This is distinctly different from the striped Rose which has heretofore been sold as York and Lancaster in this country and we are glad to be the first to offer the true variety. \$2 each.



THE FAIRY ROSE

Rosa chinensis lawranceana

THESE charming little Roses originated, evidently, on the island of Mauritius, and were brought into America as early as 1810. They are varieties of the everblooming Chinese Rose, and have been called Lawranceanas or Midget Roses. The plants are seldom more than a foot high. There is evidence that a variety once existed which was so small that the entire plant, when in bloom, could be covered with half an egg-shell. At one time they were much used for edging, borders, and potting. It is believed that the Lawranceanas were one of the ancestors of the modern Polyanthas.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10

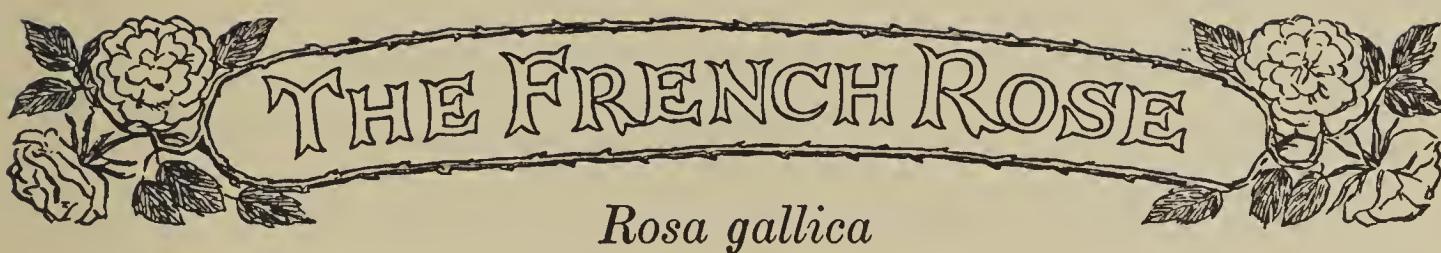
Gloire des Lawranceanas. (1837.) This is one of the dwarfest of all with bright purple-violet flowers, according to some descriptions, and dark crimson according to others.

Lawranceana Rose (Miss Lawrance's Rose). This was the original Midget Rose named after Miss Mary Lawrance, who made exquisite flower-paintings in London in the late years of the eighteenth century. By some authorities the introduction of this Rose is attributed to Miss Lawrance herself. The tiny, semi-double flowers are pale pink. The plants are dwarf.

Pompon de Paris (Pompon ancien). An antique little everblooming Rose with bright pink flowers, introduced into commerce in 1839.

Rouletti. This unique little Rose is probably a Lawranceana variety, although it was never classed as such. Its origin is wrapped in mystery, but it was discovered growing in pots on window-ledges of Swiss cottages by Mons. Correvon and brought into general cultivation by Major Roulett. It is probably one of the old-time Lawranceanas whose name is forgotten and which was propagated from hand to hand by the Swiss mountaineers. At any rate, the plant is tiny, scarcely more than 6 inches high, and the flowers are less than a half-inch in diameter.

We also have some interesting modern varieties
of these Fairy Roses



THE FRENCH ROSE
Rosa gallica

NOBODY knows when the French Rose was first brought into gardens. It is a native of all Europe, and the seed germinates so freely that varieties sprang up everywhere. The "Provins" Rose of old books was a form of *R. gallica*, but we do not use that term in order to prevent confusion with the Cabbage Roses which have been commonly known as "Provence Roses." Varieties of *R. gallica* are a good deal like those of *R. centifolia*, but the plants are regularly taller and more upright. The flowers are seldom as double and vary through multitudinous shades of every Rose color except yellow. The outstanding characteristic of this group of Roses is their tendency to produce striped, mottled, and spotted flowers.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Abailard. (Sommesson, 1832.) The medium-sized flowers are very full, variegated in several shades of light and dark pink.

Adèle Courtoise. (Introducer unknown.) Small, very double flowers of rosy red.

Adieu de Bordier. (Introducer unknown.) Charming, very double flowers of vivid red.

Agar. (Vibert, 1843.) The flowers are dark rose, stippled lighter. It is also attributed to Laffay and described as bright cerise or cherry-color. There may be two varieties of this name.

Agénor. (Vibert, 1832.) Large crimson flowers shaded with scarlet.

Aimable Amie. (Introducer unknown.) The blooms are medium-sized, double, and dark pink.

Amelie de Mansfield. (Introducer unknown.) Very double, medium-sized flowers of vivid pink.

Asmodee. (Vibert, 1849.) Bright red, peony-shaped flowers of great attractiveness.

Assemblage des Beautés. (LeRoy, 1823.) Large, flat, double, light red.

Avenant. (Introducer unknown.) Large, flat, cerise-red. Damask type.

Baronne de Staél. (Vibert, 1820.) A brilliant pink Rose striped or stippled with a lighter shade.

Belle Adélaïde. (Miellez.) Flat; very double; cerise-red.

Belle de Marly. (Introducer unknown.) Small; double; dark red.

Belle de Yebles. (Desprez.) Flowers bright red.

Belle des Jardins. (Guillot fils, 1872.) Bright purple-crimson flowers streaked with white, double, well shaped, and fragrant. \$1 each.

Belle Isis. (Parmentier.) Small, double flowers of pale flesh-pink.

Belle Rosine. (Introducer unknown.) Very double; silvery pink with deep pink center.

Bossuet. (Introducer unknown.) Flowers are scarlet.

Boule de Nanteuil. (Introducer unknown.) Large; very double; deep pink, outside petals silvery pink.

Bouquet Charmant. (Introducer unknown.) Reported in Gore's Manual of 1838 to have large, double, brilliant pink flowers. This Rose is confused with a Gallica called Venus Mère, or Mother Venus, put out by Noisette in 1822.

Captain Williams. Very double, medium-sized. Good dark red.

Cardinal de Richelieu. (Laffay, 1840.) Very dark, double flowers of medium size and extremely handsome and rich in coloring. In some lights the deeper violet tones are almost blue, and in others they are purple verging to velvety black. A pink Hybrid Perpetual of the same name was introduced by Trouillard in 1857.

Caura. (Introducer unknown.) Large; double; flesh-pink, shading to blush-pink.

Cerise d'Orlin. (Introducer unknown.) Loose; semi-double; deep pink center, silvery outside and reverse.

Chaplain d'Arenberg. (Introducer unknown.) Another of the numerous bright pink varieties.

Commandant Beaurepaire. (Moreau-Robert, 1874.) Large, double flowers of bright rose-pink, streaked with purple-violet and marbled with white. Sometimes confused with Panachée d'Angers introduced by Moreau-Robert, 1879. \$1 each.

Comte de Nanteuil. (Quétier, 1852.) Very double; dark red.

Comte Foy de Rouen. (Savoureux.) Large, very full flowers of soft blush or pale rose-pink. A charming variety of low, compact growth.

Conditorum (*Rosa gallica conditorum*). (Dr. Dieck, 1900.) Rather large, tawny pink flower of extremely fine fragrance. The petals of this variety are used for condiments in the Orient.

Couleur de Brennus. (Introducer unknown.) A slender shrub bearing brilliant red flowers of a distinct shade.

Coupe d'Hébé. (Laffay, 1840.) From deep rose-pink to pale tones; full, cupped flower; very fragrant. Vigorous growth.

Cramoisi des Alpes. (Introducer unknown.) Small; double; dark crimson.

D'Aguesseau. (Vibert.) An excellent Rose of fiery crimson, occasionally shaded with dark purple; large and full.

Darius. (Introducer and date unknown.) Large, full, vivid red flowers. A Bengal variety of the same name was introduced by Laffay in 1827. It had light violet or lilac flowers.

Désirée Parmentier. (Introducer unknown.) Large; loose; flat; light red to deep pink.

Double Brique. (Introducer unknown.) Medium-double; rosy pink shading silver toward outside.

Du Maitre d'Ecole. (Introducer unknown.) Very large, double, flat flowers of soft pink, changing to lilac.

Duc de Bordeaux. (Vibert, 1820.) Large; flat; lilac-pink to blush.

Duc de Fitzjames. (Introducer unknown.) Very dark crimson shaded purple.

Duc de Guiche. (Introducer unknown.) Large, double flowers of a curious orchid shade.

Duc de Valmy. (Introducer unknown.) A very double, large-flowered variety of vivid red, changing to dark rose-pink.

Duchesse de Buccleugh. (Robert.) Flowers are lively crimson, tinged with lavender at the edges, large, full, and cup-shaped. Plants vigorous.

Dumortier. (Introducer unknown.) Medium size; flat; very double; light red with silvery reflex.

Elisa Rovella. (Introducer unknown.) A tall plant bearing medium-sized, double flowers of rosy pink.

Eucharis. (Descemet.) Crimson center, shaded to light red with silvery reverse.

Eugene Janvier. (Introducer unknown.) Medium-sized, double flowers of dark pink, paling to lilac.

Fanny Bias. (Vibert, 1819.) Large, regular flowers of flesh-color or pale pink, changing to white at the edges. This variety is confused with Duchesse de Reggio, introduced by Prevost, which was a flesh-pink variety tinged with silver.

Fatime. (Descemet, 1820.) The medium-sized pink flowers are borne in clusters, and the petals are curiously dotted and spotted with both lighter and darker shades.

Ferdinand de Buck (Feu de Buck). (Introducer unknown.) Brilliant pink, double flowers of medium size.

Fornarina. (Vétillard, 1826.) Medium-sized, double flowers with a deep pink edge and spotted white.

Freidlanderiana. (Introducer unknown.) While not exactly an old-time Rose, this is an interesting hybrid of the Dog Rose (*R. gallica* × *R. canina*). The single flowers are bright rose-pink.

Gazella. (Introducer unknown.) Light purplish red, shaded violet.

Général Donadieu. (Introducer unknown.) Large, double flowers of glowing flesh-pink according to one authority, but the Rose which was grown under this name in America in 1848 was described as bright crimson.

Georges Vibert. (Robert, 1853.) Large, double, flat flowers of bright purplish red, broken by white streaks and stripes. A very striking and showy Rose that always attracts attention. \$1 each.

Grand Cramoisi. (Vibert, 1818.) Large; flat; double; soft lilac-pink, with silvery reverse.

Gros Provins Panaché. (Introducer unknown.) Some of the flowers of this variety are violet streaked with white, others are white streaked violet.

Hector. (Parmentier.) The double flowers are small, pompon shape, varying through shades of violet, slaty blue, pink, and purple, faintly striped with white.

Héliodore Dober. (Introducer unknown.) Deep red, ball-shaped flowers of considerable size, petals edged with crimson.

Henri Fouquier. (Introducer unknown.) Large, very double, well-formed flowers of delicate rose-pink.

Hippolyte. (Introducer unknown.) The small, vivid carmine flowers are richly shaded with violet.

Hortense de Beauharnais. (Introducer unknown.) Flat, loose blooms of light red, spotted white.

Hypathia. (Introducer unknown.) Large, open-centered flowers of bright rose-pink spotted white and with a whitish center.

Jeannette. (Descemet.) Double flowers of bright light red fading gradually to light rose-pink. An attractive variety.

Jenny Duval. (Introducer unknown.) Large, semi-double blooms with four rows of petals. The color is light red, shaded purple and slate. Really unique dark orchid color.

Julie d'Estanges. (Introducer unknown.) Deep pink center, silvery at edges and on reverse of petals. Large cupped blooms.

La Couronne Tendre. (Introducer unknown.) Small; double; flesh-pink.

La Plus Belle des Ponctuées. Deep rose, beautifully spotted with pale rose; flat, open flowers.

La Rubanée. (Vibert, 1845.) This very popular old variety rejoices in the additional names of Village Maid, Panachée Double and Perle des Panchées. The flowers are large, double, cupped, and variously striped with rose, purple, and white.

Lady Curzon. (Turner, 1901.) A modern addition to this old class, with the ancient fragrance in its pale pink, single flowers. The plant is very vigorous and thorny, and almost a climber. \$1 each.

Lee (Lea). (Vibert, 1823.) Large, full flowers of a clear, uniform shade of light pink. The variety, Lea, is thought to be a bright red Rose introduced by Vétillard.

L'Enchanteresse (Grande Henriette). Evidently a Belgian variety introduced into France from Brussels about 1826. The flowers are large, flat, deep pink shaded lilac.

Louise Méhul. (Parmentier.) Large; flat; light red, spotted white.

Malek-Adel (Melik El Adel). (Introducer unknown.) A very fine, large-flowering variety of soft pink dotted with white.

Malesherbes. (Vibert, 1834.) Lilac-pink, spotted white.

Marie Tudor. (Introducer unknown.) Described in old catalogues as cherry-red or cerise, but the variety we have under this name is salmon-pink, blotched with rose.

Mercedes. (Vibert, 1847.) Large, double flowers of white and lilac, changing to pale pink.

Mlle. Sontag. (Introducer unknown.) Deep pink, with outside petals pale blush, giving a two-tone effect.

Mme. d'Hebray. (Pradel, 1857.) The double white flowers are prettily streaked with pink and lilac. A very beautiful variety likely to turn pure white. According to one authority, it was originated in an amateur's garden in Havre in 1820. \$1 each.

Mme. Saportas. (Introducer unknown.) The large, full, exceptionally fragrant flowers are bright rosy red.

Montigny (Monthyon). (Introducer unknown.) Very double; petals streaked with dark red and purple. The flower darkens to a purplish orchid shade.

Napoleon. (Laffay.) Small; very double; deep pink, with petals edged white.

Narcisse de Salvandy. (Van Houtte, 1843.) Large, flat flowers with four rows of petals of deep rose-pink, showing a prominent bunch of yellow stamens, but no yellow center or edges as sometimes described.

Néala. (Vibert, 1822.) Very regular, hemispherical flowers of violet-purple or claret, described by some authorities as "dregs of wine."

Néron. (Laffay, 1841.) Handsome crimson flowers blotched and marbled with violet. At one time there was a China or Indica variety of deep purple bearing the same name, or Nero.

Nestor. (Introducer unknown.) Rosy red with lilac shadings.

Nouveau Vulcain. (Introducer unknown.) Medium-sized, very double, dark violet-purple flowers.

Nouvelle Pivoine. (Originator unknown.) Large, handsome, violet-tinted flowers with vivid red centers. Sometimes called "slate-color."

Nouvelle Transparente. (Miellez, 1835.) Very double blooms of good clear pink.

Octavie. (Vibert.) The small, medium-sized, deep pink flowers are double, regular, convex-shaped, the petals paling at the edges. Another Octavie, introduced by Coquerel, has large, full flowers of paler pink tinted with white at the edges; and still another Octavie was introduced by Descemet. It too was dark pink bordered lighter. All three varieties were in commerce previous to 1838, and evidently were so similar that they were sold under the same name.

Œillet Parfait. (Foulard, 1841.) Medium-sized, very double flowers of pale blush-pink, striped with red and crimson. Resembles a scarlet bizarre carnation. \$1 each.

Ombrée Parfaite. (Vibert, 1823.) Small purplish pink flowers.

Panachée Double. (Vibert, 1839.) See La Rubanée.

Pepita. (Moreau fils.) Lilac-pink or violet-red striped white. Varies.

Perle des Panachées. (Vibert, 1845.) See La Rubanée.

Phénice. (Robert, 1843.) Small; almost white striped pink.

Pompon. Two varieties rejoice in this name: One, a brilliant crimson, was introduced by Joly, 1835; another, lilac-pink and white, was introduced by Robert & Moreau, 1858.

Président de Sèze. (Mme. Hébert.) Lilac-red shaded violet—orchid-color.

Président Dutailly. (Dubreuil, 1888.) Purple-crimson flowers of large size heavily shaded with magenta; deep cupped form and very fragrant. \$1 each.

Red Damask (Apothecaries' Rose). (Turner, 1551.) This variety has been traced back to the year 1551. It is also known as the Old Red French Rose, and has no relation to the Damasks in spite of its name. The semi-double flowers are large and brilliant red, borne with the utmost freedom. Plants are dwarf. This is the old red Rose frequently found around abandoned farms and roadsides.

Reine des Amateurs. (Mme. Hébert.) Very large, well-shaped flowers of clear lilac, bordered with pale pink.

Revenante. (Miellez.) Light rose-pink flowers edged with lilac-blue.

Rosa gallica (*Rose de Provins*). The single dark pink or crimson flowers are borne on dwarf, erect bushes. It is a native of all Europe, but this and some of its early varieties were widely cultivated near the city of Provins in the vicinity of Paris, where the petals were used for scents, simples, and conserves. It is the ancestor of all French Roses, and through them contributes largely to the Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas of today. The name Provins, which is sometimes applied to this variety, has caused a great deal of confusion because of its similarity to Provence, which is the proper designation of the Cabbage or Provence varieties of *R. centifolia*. \$1 each.

Rosa Mundi. (Vibert, 1875.) Rather large, semi-double flowers of white or pale pink, broadly striped red and dark rose. Some petals may be all white and others all red, some half white and half red, some evenly striped. Altogether they form one of the loveliest color combinations, making this one of our most striking Roses. \$1 each.

Royal Marbré. (Introducer unknown.) Medium-sized, very double flowers of lilac and purple, marbled with pink. Known in America previous to 1850.

Splendens (*Rosa gallica splendens*). A semi-double form of the species with two rows of glistening crimson petals. A very attractive flower. \$1 each.

Tricolore. Several varieties rejoice in this name. Ours has small, semi-double flowers of bright red, occasionally striped and streaked white.

Tricolore de Flandre. (Van Houtte, 1846.) The double, well-shaped flowers are lilac-white, striped with light red, purple, and crimson. A fragrant and very highly regarded variety. \$1 each.

Turenne. (Vibert, 1846.) We have offered the variety we have under this name among the Moss Roses, but there was also a Gallica of bright red, marbled with white.

Tuscany. Aster-purple with Tyrian rose and touches of rhodamine-purple. The flowers are usually in pairs. Plant of compact, upright growth.

Van Artevelde. Large; very double; deep pink. Petals imbricated in whorls.



AMONG our collection of old Roses are a number of varieties of miscellaneous sorts and some which we are wholly unable to identify in type or find original descriptions for.

These Roses are \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Louis van Tyle. Small; semi-double; light crimson with black or purple shadings.

Maiden's Blush. (Kew, 1797.) An old Rose difficult to classify; probably a hybrid of *R. alba*. Flowers pale blush-pink and white. \$1.50 each.

Mme. A. Labbey. A lovely soft pink. Fine color. Probably a Gallica.

Pergolèse. (Robert & Moreau, 1860.) This is a remainder of the once very popular Portland class, direct ancestors of the Hybrid Perpetual class, and really the first representatives of the hardy everblooming Roses. The medium-sized flowers are very full and fragrant and bright purplish crimson shading to lilac.

Phoebus. This ancient Hybrid Perpetual was introduced in 1837. The very large flowers are rosy red.

Reine d'Espagne. (Fontaine, 1861.) A handsome old Hybrid Perpetual with large, very double, deep pink flowers, the outer petals French gray.

Rose Poncheaux. Wholly unknown as to history and type. Dark red blooms borne in clusters of three.

IN OUR regular catalogue we describe more than one hundred and thirty species of wild or "native" Roses. These are the original, natural types just as the Creator left them. Many are superb planting material for naturalizing in meadows, roadsides, banks, and in the borders among other shrubbery.

Among them are such handsome things as *Hugonis*, *altaica*, *Moyesi*, and *fætida bicolor* or *Austrian Copper*. Included with the species is the beautiful trailing hybrid, *Max Graf*, with brilliant pink blooms, and its sister, *repens alba*, a very fine white-flowering trailing *Rugosa*.

We grow about one hundred and fifty varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, many of them very old and unobtainable elsewhere. These will be found in our regular catalogue. A careful study of our catalogue will reveal many Roses which can be put to unusual use, very different from the ordinary, formal Rose-garden. Numerous climbers can be induced to assume a trailing habit, admirably adapted for naturalistic use, and specially happy effects may be achieved by using the Penzance Sweetbriers or the everblooming, half-climbing types originated by Captain Thomas, the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, and Herr Peter Lambert. We respectfully urge anyone who wishes to use Roses in this manner to study our catalogue for suggestions.

BOBBINK & ATKINS
RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

